

**The Influence of Management Information Systems on the Strategic Planning
Process in Libyan Service Organizations**

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**The Influence of Management Information Systems on the Strategic Planning
Process in Libyan Service Organizations**

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By

Emhemed Jamal Elganidi

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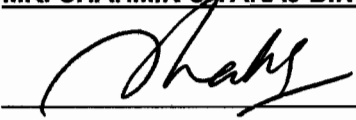
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ABSTRACT

Management Information System and strategic planning process are key part of the business success and organizational effectiveness. Management Information System is comprised of MIS outputs, integration and coordination (MIS), and Quality of information. This study investigates the influence of management information system on strategic planning process in Libya. Data were collected from executive in 21 organizations. Descriptive statistics were calculated and correlation analysis and regression analysis was used to test the hypothesized relationships.

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Chapter One

Introduction

1.0 Introduction

The business environment has become increasingly unstable and unpredictable in recent years, and business management has become also more difficult. In particular, increased competition has become a threat to the survival of businesses in more open to sectors. In this situation, strategic planning with a view to achieving organizational efficacy is critical (Porter, 1985). Nevertheless, the implementing of effective strategies will not ensure that an entity achieves organizational efficiency unless the organization has actually implemented those strategies (Jermias and Gani, 2004). This implementation requires the interposition of a particular form of strategic planning between the formulation of policies and their implementation (Mintzberg, Ahlstrand, & Lampel, 1998); furthermore, the strategy implementation requires instruments that help and control the effective implementation of the formulated strategies.

A management system consists of two dimensions: (i) information selection and (ii) information presentation. The first relates to the selection of appropriate management accounting information (Tillema, 2005). The second refers to the techniques of management control adopted by organizations, it includes traditional ones like strategic planning and budgeting (Jermias and Gani, 2004). The relationship between these two dimensions of the management information system determines the design of the management control system (Ferreira and Otley, 2006).

The business environment has become increasingly volatile and unpredictable in recent decades, and business management has become correspondingly more complex. In

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